

R. W. RAYMOND OF THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL ON RECOGNITION.

This Innocent Looking Word Means a Great Deal More Than Appears on the Surface—An Article Well Worth Reading.

Experienced operators in the anthracite region have been accustomed to look for important strikes at intervals of about a dozen years. Their explanation used to be that this period was required to enable the labor organizations to recover from the effects of a strike; to forget how little they had gained by it in comparison with what they had lost, and to raise up a generation of young men who had no knowledge of the hardships of such an enterprise and were eager for the excitement of it. In fact, the older miners, who owned houses and lots and had money in bank (or at still better rates of interest in the hands of their employers), have always opposed strikes, but have been overborne by the hot-headed young men. It is a significant fact, moreover, that the "bosses," or foremen, have always been staunchly loyal to their duty on such occasions. Yet these men were only miners, more intelligent than the rest, and therefore advanced to higher responsibilities. The striking miners have never included men who knew enough to run a colliery.

In connection with the strike of 1887-8 I published (in this journal, January 14, 1888) a careful statement of causes and conditions, which might be well repeated verbatim as a description of the present situation. Then, as now, the strike was "part of a deliberate plan to conquer, once for all, the anthracite business"—and this was part of a wider and wilder plan to rule the country, in spite of law and justice, by a comparatively small minority of its laborers, arrogating unto themselves the title of representing "labor." Then, as now, the anthracite miners were commanded to strike by the leaders of organizations not connected with the anthracite business. Then it was Mr. Powderly, the head of the Knights of Labor, who acted as commander-in-chief. In one view of the matter this was more ridiculous than the domination of Mr. Mitchell; for the Knights of Labor, comprising cigarmakers, silk weavers, car drivers, etc., was a ludicrous aggregation of disinterested ignorance. But, in fact, the present control of the anthracite miners by Mr. Mitchell, the representative of a rival industry, is more dangerous to them, though more dignified to the public eye, than the motley authority which shouted its commands to them fourteen years ago. Yet the same element appears in both cases—the doctrine and dream of an impossible "solidarity" of "labor"—the conception of industrial society as a state of chronic war, interspersed with temporary truces.

The strike of 1900 came on time; and if it had been fought out, like its predecessors, we should not have had the strike of today, which is, in fact, only the renewal of the conflict then postponed, and aggravated by concessions, which, though not constituting a surrender on the part of the operators, were interpreted by the "labor leaders" as so much of victory won and a pledge of success in the further campaign. Anything that can be construed as a "recognition" of

the Mine Workers' Union is now the aim pursued. "Recognition" sounds innocent enough; it is the least that courtesy requires in common life, and many good people seem to think that employers are highly churlish and selfish if they will not even "recognize" the union.

But our modern labor unions have a dictionary of their own; that book, like all dictionaries, reflects current usage; and, recalling what the last few years have given us of this usage, we see that "recognition" means, first of all, that the union shall dictate who shall be employed and who discharged; that it shall fix not only the day's length and the day's pay, but also the day's performance; that "non-union" labor shall not be permitted; that discipline shall be subject to the approval of the union; that boycotts declared by it shall be obeyed by the employer. In one case, I remember, he was required to reserve from the wages of the men their dues and fines, and pay these to the union. When he refused to do this unlawful thing he was commanded to discharge a man who had refused to pay a fine; and when he refused to obey, a strike was ordered which lasted for months and involved some 20,000 workmen. All this because he had committed the very simple and innocent mistake of "recognizing" a union.

"Recognition" involves the free admission of the "walking delegate" or his equivalent into all works, shops or mines, for the purpose of detecting "scabs," or union members in bad standing—i. e., in arrears for dues. In some places and trades it means that neither owner nor foreman can give orders to his individual employees. All communication with them must be had through an official of their own choosing. And, finally (though there is no reason for closing the list here, except the lack of space for further items), "recognition" means that every contract or agreement made with a given union or branch may be broken at the will of some larger body when it is believed that the interests of labor in general require such a violation of promise.

I know that Mr. Mitchell made an excellent speech at Indianapolis, in which he urged the national convention not to order a general strike, which would violate contracts. But his skirts are not cleared completely by that late disclaimer. After all, I cannot find in his address anything higher than arguments of policy. There are earnest representations of the "unwisdom" of the step; of the bad effect it would have on the public; of the general failure of sympathetic strikes; but no manly declaration that the thing itself would be wicked; that, if it were ordered, he would resign rather than be the agent to carry out such bad faith. On the contrary, the impression cannot be escaped that Mr. Mitchell was prepared to go on and do his best, accepting the vote of the convention as his sufficient moral warrant. In the Hazleton convention he had opposed the strike, and when it was voted over his head made haste to organize it

and justify it as a rebellion against "intolerable" conditions. That is what he would have done if the Indianapolis convention had ordered the larger strike which he deprecated. He believes, just as much as anybody, that such an order must be obeyed, and that it supersedes local obligations, even of honor; for this construction of such obligations is involved in the "recognition" of the union. Even now his official committees are reported to be notifying bituminous coal operators that if their coal gets to anthracite using districts, so as to relieve the suffering and loss of the public, their workmen will be called out, contract or no contract.

But it is scarcely necessary to bring any proofs beyond the significant and comprehensive fact that a convention called by Mr. Mitchell and representing, with his knowledge, numerous bodies of workmen bound by contracts, deliberated whether it shall order those contracts to be broken, and is addressed by him as if he had the right to give that order.

The only escape from this conclusion is the declaration often made that the bituminous miners could have broken their agreement without dishonor, because all such agreements contained or implied the proviso that sympathetic strikes might make it necessary to break them. Very well. Then I am justified in repeating that "recognition" involves the unreliability of all promises made by the union. If a man hires non-union laborers they will be bound by their agreements; if he "recognizes" the union his laborers will not be so bound. They may or not be true to him; that will depend upon a convention held to consider the question, and upon the nature of the speeches there made by Mr. Mitchell and others!

It is any wonder that those who know the union best are least inclined to "recognize" it?

But there are two other kinds of "recognition," though they do not go by that name, and usage has fixed meanings for these, also.

The first is the recognition of the union by magistrates, judges, sheriffs, legislators, shopkeepers, priests, doctors, publishers and editors. This involves what is called "fair" treatment of the members and acts of the union, and aid, both active and passive, in its holy war upon the hostile, the lukewarm and the would-be independent (i. e., according to usage, the "scab"). Credit must be given to the men who have sworn not to work; cash must be refused from those who are working, and those who are trying to protect the workers from violence. All statutes made to guard person or property from violence or conspiracy must contain provisions explicitly exempting "labor unions" from their operation. Government must not call out troops, and, above all, the power of the United States must not be invoked when local powers have failed, for the soldiers of Uncle Samuel have a most uncomfortable way of not recognizing "labor" or anything else when it is engaged in breaking the peace.

But there remains the "recognition" of the union which is exacted from its own members and other wage-earners. To the members it means, among other things, that they must abandon work without grievance or knowledge of grievance (as the bridge strikers in New York have just done) at the command of organized labor in general; that they thus strike they will get no

help in money (as the unions who struck in aid of the steelworkers found out); that when, at last, relief is provided or promised, it will be given, if given at all, to the shiftless only, and not to those who have saved money; in other words, that a member of the union is expected to contribute to its fighting fund, not merely all that he has paid into its treasury for that purpose, but also all that he has laid by for his wife and children. And when, impoverished and discouraged, he returns to work (if luck has favored "labor"), with ten per cent increase of wages, or some "concession" of that sort, and reflects that he sacrificed 50 per cent of his year's earnings to secure this result, he is expected to join in the chorus, "It was a famous victory!" and commence to lay up money for another! Truly this kind of recognition is the cruellest of all, and we are amazed that thousands of honest and well-meaning men are betrayed into it. The cause is two-fold. It is partly terrorism and partly a spirit of heroic, unselfish self-sacrifice for the sake of organized labor in general. The nature and extent of the terrorism has never been adequately told. It is largely ignored by philanthropic theorists as a mere incident in the elevation of "labor." The unselfish sacrifice, on the other hand, has been abundantly lauded, without due exposure of the false basis on which it rests, and in view of which, it is as lamentable as the bravery of the followers of the Mahdi.

Perhaps I may add that there is still one more way of recognizing the most modern form of "labor unionism"—namely, by seeing in it the familiar features of old errors, old tyrannies, old schemes of the demagogue, and the bandit, old class antagonisms, artificially revived, old traps for the sympathetic, and old lures for the unscrupulous. It seems to me, sometimes, that I do recognize the union, after all!

R. W. RAYMOND.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Field.

The Crow's Nest Pass coal field on the western slope of the Rockies was discovered in 1887, but was not opened on a commercial scale until after the completion of the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in 1890, since when the output has increased year by year with giant strides, until, during 1901, the production reached 529,210 tons. It is estimated that this field covers about 230 square miles. The coal seams, of which there are several, show an aggregate thickness of 216 feet, the seams varying from 1 to 46 feet thick, respectively. This total thickness of coal seems to occur in a measurement of 4,758 feet of Cretaceous coal measures, which overlie Carboniferous limestone. At the present time only two of the seams are being mined at the Coal Creek collieries near the town of Fernie, but at the Michel Creek and Morley Creek collieries openings are being made on several seams, in order to increase the output to meet the demands of the market.

The coal field is triangular in shape, with the base line extending along the east side of the Elk River Valley in British Columbia for a distance of about 35 miles, and the apex of the triangle situated on the east slope of the Rockies in Alberta Territory.

The western boundary of the coal field is marked by an escarpment several hundred feet high, and the territory covered by the Cretaceous rocks is mountainous and includes the summit of the Rockies as well as both slopes. Three creeks cut through the escarpment and empty into Elk River, thus affording good opportunities for mining, and the outcroppings at points where the dip of the measures is more nearly horizontal than is the case along the escarpment—By W. M. Brewer, in *Mines and Minerals*, for August.

DOWN IN THE MINES.

Cashier Dan M. Evans and family are now enjoying themselves in the east. Dan deserves a rest. Probably no one connected with the St. Bernard Company puts in more hours and works more days in the year than he does, and therefore a vacation is needed, but the miners may rest assured that he will be back at his post of duty before pay day rolls around.

Foreman Harry Corey of the St. Bernard Company's farm has finally persuaded himself that he needs a few days vacation, so accompanied by his wife, he is now busy seeing the sights in the east.

Sixty million dollars is the estimated cost of the anthracite coal strike up to date—that is the value placed upon the whole Louisville & Nashville railroad system, and just think of the enormous loss the striking miners have sustained. Of course the loss to the operators has been heavy, but small compared to the loss to the miners who have for months past lost millions in wages, and Mitchell, their president, says they voted the trouble on themselves, and when they get ready they can throw up their hands and cry enough.

One day last week we fell in conversation with one of the active members of the U. M. W., if there is such a thing as a real live member in this region at the present time, and he told us that he and others of the few faithful had been called east to act under Mitchell's orders to preserve peace if possible in the anthracite regions by advising the strikers to refrain from riotous acts. Of course this is in keeping with their past record. Publicly they declare for peace, but in their closed chambers they plan and cause to be planned schemes that often lead to riot and murder, and when the latter occurs it is part of the play, as they did last week, to be among the first to denounce it, so therefore the eastern operators should keep a close watch on what is called those "angels of peace," because within they are "ravenous wolves." Any leader from this region of the U. M. W. cannot be trusted to lend a helping hand in hand in preserving peace and order, especially when he is now resting under an indictment of the Hopkins county Circuit Court on the charge of intimidation, which applies to the fellow here referred to.

Last week one of the gang now almost universally known as habitual idlers, boasted of the fact that he had carefully housed up five repeating rifles, and when questioned about the object of arming the U. M. W. he answered that it was all done for self defense, and yet the history of crimes committed in this and adjoining counties for the last year or two in connection with the coal trouble, shows without a single contradiction sustained by the facts, that the offenders were some of the gang acting under the leadership of such things as Wood, Chappell and Barnaby, all three of whom now stand indicted for the part they took in the dastardly affairs.

Weigher John M. Hogan of the No. 9 mine says he was one of a party who a few years ago partly explored the Providence coal regions with the avowed purpose of locating and developing a coal mine in the same territory now being tested by the St. Bernard

Company but a serious hitch in the proceedings put a scotch in the wheels, yet John thinks the mine is an immense one; in fact one of the greatest in Kentucky.

Although last week was fair week the records of No. 9 mine show that no entire day was lost and that with the exception of the delay caused by broken machinery it was a week of steady work for the miners, who on the whole took little interest in the fair.

Henderson will if present plans do not miscarry, soon boast of another coal mine which will be located south of town a short distance. Work on the sinking of a shaft is already under headway, and now the question arises, will the mine, when opened, be like the other three, fully under the control of the U. M. W., or will the investors of capital have a word to say in the operation?

A large number of miners, it is stated, have been summoned east by President Mitchell and the question now arises, what part are they to play in the settlement of the anthracite strike? Most of these go from Illinois and Indiana, we are informed.

Quite a number of the colored miners who left here to attend the Hopkins County Fair never reached their destination, so we are informed. The side attractions at Madisonville proving too much for them.

Among those who showed their religious inclinations last Sunday by attending the camp meeting at Sebree was J. M. Hogan, Wyatt Ford and William Jennings all St. Bernard Co's workers.

The effort to vote saloons out of Madisonville will no doubt receive the hearty support of the miners who see what ruin liquor has wrought and the large sum of money monthly spent at these soul destroyers where they never get value received. Lend the good people of Madisonville a helping hand and drive the saloons from the country.

It is reported that the Nortonville Coal Co., have bought the old electric light plant at Paducah and that Nortonville will soon be seen by the bright light.

What the U. M. W. failed to do has been accomplished by foreman Toombs and crew this week, the shutting down of the Victoria mines. Steady and constant work has finally told on the buildings, and repairs became absolutely necessary. So the old has been pulled down and the new erected this week and if calculations do not miscarry everything will be in shape to resume work next Monday.

The St. Bernard Mining Company will erect a fine brick engine house at St. Charles at once. George Farnsworth has charge of the charge of the work.

Urgent business has called Mining Engineer F. D. Rash to the Webster county coal field this week. It is now claimed the knowing ones that the St. Bernard Mining Company's holdings in that county will prove to be the greatest coal field in Kentucky.

The Senators from Pennsylvania have been appealed to by some of the citizens of that state to use their influence toward a settlement of the mining trouble, but as the operators have taken the stand that there is no question at issue that will permit of arbitration, there is little that they can do.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3.)

The Bee

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902.

The girl who poses as a flirt, says an exchange, is the girl whose name may be heard where men congregate and the beer and wine flow too profusely. At such gatherings the girl whose name and actions are above reproach is never mentioned. But the girl who gads the streets, loafs at the corner in noisy debate with men or hangs around in the way of business, who seems to think the world, and strangers especially, are dying for love of her, who attracts the attention of strange men at every opportunity, and who is flip with her tongue when conversing with male friends—that is the girl whom the community mentions with a sneer and whose actions are made the topic of lustful conversation when the red wine runs and the cork pops from the bottles. It seems that many girls do not realize such facts, but it is too lamentably true.

It is as easy to be a rich man as a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead that is required to catch up when behind would save credit, give more time to attend to business, and to the profit and reputation of those who work for gain. If you promise to meet a man or do a thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you go in business, attend promptly to matters in hand, then as promptly go about your own business. Do not stop to tell stories in business hours. If you have a place of business he found there when wanted. No man can get rich by standing around stores. Have order, system, regularity, promptness and liberality. Do not meddle with business you know nothing of. Never buy an article just because it is cheap and the man who sells it will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path; more miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than by stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Aid but never beg. Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity for snapping it out in dog-fashion, but say firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants, and the fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be vigilant. Keep ahead rather than behind the time. Cut this out, and if there is folly in the argument, let us know.

There are few dull moments in Richards & Prince's Famous Georgia Minstrels, that come to the Temple Theatre on Tuesday, August 19. They are greeted everywhere rapturously by large audiences.

Of the old "Georgias" there are only two favorites retained, viz., Billy Kerns and Clarence Powell. The balance of the company is entirely new. Something unusual in a minstrel show to bring an entirely new company, even to the property man. Those of note engaged are Dudley & Kelley in comic comedy; Johnson & Reed, acrobatic comedians; John Pampin, gun juggler; Sig. Romano, Filipino Wonder Worker; Simpson & Pittman, high class musical artists; Taylor & Brown, scientific bag punchers and athletes; Harry Brown, in "Chalk Songs"; and a big company of 50 merry minstrels. Parade at 8:30 p. m.

The Vogue Houseboat

It is only in recent years that houseboating has been taken up by Americans as an enjoyable means of spending the summer outing, but so popular has the custom become that today hundreds of houseboats may be seen along our coasts anchored in some quiet harbor nook or moored to the banks of softly flowing rivers and streams.

The freedom and independence of life on a houseboat are its chief charms. The boatowner is master, if he chooses, cut himself as entirely off from civilization as does the sportsman who plunges into the forest to be alone with nature.

But the man in the houseboat has many comforts denied to the man who



A SHREWSBURY RIVER HOUSEBOAT. ranges the woods. He always has a roof over his head, and a dry and comfortable bed is ready when the day is done. Supplies in quantity can be carried on the houseboat, while fresh meat, chickens, eggs and vegetables may be procured from farmers and villages a few miles away.

Then the houseboat dweller may take his entire family with him for months, which is hardly practicable to the man who is camping out. On the houseboat one has all the comforts of a home, combined with the delights of living near to nature and the power to change locality of residence whenever the spirit moves.

Houseboats may cost a few hundred dollars or as high into the thousands as one can afford to go. The more expensive move about with their own power, but this is not essential to the joys of houseboating, and many now in use are towed about as occasion or the will of the owner demands.

Plenty of comfortable houseboats have been made by building a house on an old scow or canalboat. Such a one, fully furnished for housekeeping, was offered for sale recently for \$100. These boats have, of course, no motive power. They are towed from one place to another and then lie up in some quiet harbor. The boat is anchored here and there whenever the fancy of the owner dictates.

When the purse permits, the problem of locomotion of houseboats is easy. Assuming that the boat is without power of its own for propulsion and that the cruise is upon waters where towing from the banks is not practicable, a small launch has been found the best. It is surprising how small a launch will tow a large houseboat. This launch is also a great convenience and pleasure for outside excursions and short trips.

The average houseboat costs not above \$500. There is, of course, hardly any limit to what may be spent, and houseboats costing from \$2,000 to \$5,000 are not uncommon. In the latter the item of engine and machinery makes up a considerable part of the cost. Of course there is a difference as to whether a houseboat is to be poled or towed along when one desires a shift of scene or whether it starts boldly out with its own motive power.

For all practical purposes, however, a houseboat costing \$2,000 or less is answer every need. Another \$100 spent in furnishing will give the owner a home that will answer every purpose and afford him unlimited enjoyment.

POPULAR as a Means of Enjoying the Summer Outing

summer than ever before. In the middle west they have become common, and on the Pacific coast the houseboats are models of comfort and convenience and are in general use as summer homes.

Modern fashionable houseboating among the wealthy was introduced into this country about sixteen years ago by the late Pierre Leffland. The custom came from England, where the houseboat has always maintained among the gentle stretches of the Thames. But the American builders, after their restless fashion, straightway began to improve the English model. They gave first a true boat model to the hull, thereby enabling the vessel to be readily towed to any desired location. There it was a natural step to motive power, and today the houseboat of the man of means is as independent, though not as speedy, as the yacht.

There is nothing, in fact, which the true houseboat owner seems more thoroughly than speed. Speed is utilitarian. Even in the atmosphere of moneyed ease it smacks of commercialism. What has the houseboat owner, loitering away sunny days in sheltered coves or drifting idly through calm canals, to do with those strenuous ones who rashly bid and you? The houseboat in its highest development today costs as much as a yacht, but the cost is put in space, not in speed; hence these great, comfortable boats of the world's family and twenty guests or more, these roof gardens and spacious deck porches.

At the time Mr. Leffland's death there was being built for him the boat in which American houseboating building properly reaches its highest point. This craft has since become the property of Sheffield Phelps, for whom it has been finished. She is named the Niroda and is now at Newport.

The Niroda is over 125 feet long, with a breadth of 22 feet 4 inches. The hull is built of steel and the upper works of wood. There are three or four two-hundred-horsepower gas engines. She is driven by twin screws. The upper deck extends the full length and breadth of the vessel and is covered with an awning.

But it is the ordinary houseboat in which the many are interested, and they are within the reach of all. Any old canalboat can be readily converted into a houseboat at a small cost.

The waterways available for houseboating in this country are almost inexhaustible and are practically unknown to those who own their own boats along the north Atlantic coast to be towed up the Hudson river to Albany, thence by horses along the northern canal to Lake Champlain.

Another route would be through the center of the country by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo or down through the group of beautiful lakes through the middle of New York state. From Buffalo the tourist could push on through the great lakes to Chicago, hugging the shore and only traveling in good weather.

From Chicago the houseboat could make its way through river and canal to the Mississippi, then down to New Orleans.

The houseboat can make its way by inland or semi-inland waters, with only an occasional outside run, all the way to Florida. The advantages of



HOUSEBOAT READY FOR LAUNCHING this mode of travel over the private, the comforts the houseboat takes his home along with him—and the cheapness. Some houseboats use sails, the only motive power that costs nothing. It costs \$2 a day to hire a horse. If a horse is purchased, it will cost \$40 and \$1 a day to feed.

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A jurymen belonging to a panel which failed to convict an accused official in Minneapolis declared that while the man acquitted might have been guilty he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had made the accused and his wife happy, and that was enough for him. Such confessions do not enlarge the public confidence in trials by jury.

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Painless Dentistry

Teeth Extracted
And Filled Without Pain.

Using the latest and most harmless anaesthetics and all the modern Appliances known to Dental Surgery.

Work Guaranteed. Lowest Prices Consistent with the Best Work.

T. D. RENFROW.

OFFICE OVER POSTOFFICE.

A GOOD HORSE.

You may be sure of having a good horse for your drive if you place your order with us for that is the kind of horse we furnish. We keep them in good condition and

BUY THE BEST.

We would like to have your order for any kind of a rig you may need. We would like to show you how promptly and satisfactorily we can serve you.

BARNETT & ARNOLD.

Subscribe for The Bee.

Card of Thanks.

I adopt this method to express my gratitude for the faithful attention of my late husband during his illness and the devoted kindness to the stricken family in this sad hour of affliction and bereavement and can fully assure them that their kindness is highly appreciated and will ever be held in remembrance by surviving relatives.

SARAH E. CROFT.

His Sister Thanks.

"While pleasuring last month my 11-year-old boy was poisoned by some weed or plant," says W. H. Hilde, of Sioux City, Ia. "He rubbed the poison off his hands into his eyes and for awhile we were afraid he would lose his sight. Finally a neighbor recommended DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. The first application helped him and in a few days he was as well as ever. For skin diseases, cuts, burns, insect bites, insect bites, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is sure cure. Relieves pain at once. Beware of counterfeits. John N. Taylor.

Christian Science teaches you to believe that you are not sick and you will be well, but when you call in one of your doctors, don't tell him to think he is paying for a cure. He will take the money, that is, if he is bigger than you are.

Quick Relief for Asthma Sufferers.

Foley's Honey and Taraffins immediately relieve to asthma sufferers in the worst stages and if taken in time will effect a cure. John N. Taylor.

Some men are so rushed in this world that if they were to die tonight they would want to come down town in the morning and work until the hour set for the funeral.

Consumption Threatened.

"I was troubled with a hacking cough for a year and a half, and was in a great deal of distress. I tried all kinds of medicine, but nothing helped me. Finally I tried Foley's Honey and Taraffins. I used one bottle of Foley's Honey and Taraffins and I have not been troubled since." John N. Taylor.

When a man begins sneaking hands and congratulating himself on being a real bright fellow, and smiles when he looks in the mirror, his mental boxes need babbling.

To My Friends.

It is with joy I tell you of what Kodol did for me. I was troubled with my stomach for several months. Upon being advised to use Kodol, I did so, and within a few days the good it has done me. A neighbor had told me that he had tried most everything. I told him to use Kodol. Words of gratitude have come to me from him because I recommended it.—Geo. W. Fry, Viola, Iowa. Health and strength of mind and body depend on the stomach, and normal activity of the digestive organs. Kodol, the most reconstructed food, cleanses the stomach and bowel troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia. Kodol digests any food food you eat. Take it after meals. John N. Taylor.

Some men could make good speeches if they did not use up the time and patience of their audience in offering a diagram of the enacting clause.

A YOUNG LADY'S LIFE SAVED

At Panama, Colombia, by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Dr. Chas. H. Utter, a prominent physician, of Panama, Colombia, in a recent letter said: "On March 1 I had as a patient a young lady 16 years of age, who was suffering from lack of dysentery. Everything I prescribed for her proved ineffectual and she was getting worse all the time. Her parents were sure she would die. She had become so weak that she could not get up in bed. What to do at this critical moment was a study for me, but I thought of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and as a last resort prescribed it. The most wonderful result was effected. Within eight hours she was much better; inside of three days she was up on her feet, and at the end of a week she was entirely well." For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington; B. F. Robinson, Mortons Gap; Geo. Klug, St. Charles.

Gus Hite in the Neighborhood.

It is reported that Gus Hite, of Memphis line fame, is in hiding in this neighborhood and it is quite likely as he is well acquainted with the surrounding country and some of the people. We would like very much to interview Gus and find out just how he managed to get out of the Nashville pen.

Foley's Kidney Cure will cure Bright's Disease, will cure Diabetes, will cure Stone in Bladder, will cure Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Sold by John N. Taylor.

There are lots of vacant seats in the grand amphitheatre of life, but the trouble is there are too many looking for dead-end seats.

Many persons in this community are suffering from kidney complaint who could avoid fatal results by using Foley's Kidney Cure. Sold by John N. Taylor.

Success consists more in getting the best out of one's self than in getting the better of another person.

Will Make Affidavit

New Lease of Life for a Iowa Postmaster.

Postmaster R. H. Randall, Dunlap, Ia., says: "I suffered from indigestion and resulting rheumatism. Finally I tried Kodol. I soon knew I had found what I had longed for. I am better today than in years. Kodol gave me a new lease of life. Anyone can have my affidavit to the truth of this statement." This enables the system to assimilate supplies strengthening every organ and restoring health.

Kodol Makes You Strong.

Prepared only by F. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill. (Bottle contains 100 times the dose of medicine.)

A Labor Difficulty.

Walking delegate—Yes, must stop don't work unless you have a card signed by the Supreme Exalted Grand Master of the Union!

Mulcahey—But it's me wife's doing it.

Walking delegate—I can't help that. Leave off!

Mulcahey—Faith, O'll not. O'll ready to tackle your Supreme Exalted Grand Master; but when it comes to a three hundred pound woman wild rid hair, I'm not in it—Puck.

A solution of the strike problem:

Hire no man unless he is attached to a wife "wild rid hair."

Wanted.

We would like to ask, through the columns of your paper, if there is any person who has used Green's August Flower for the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and Liver Troubles that has not been cured—and also mean their results, such as our stomach, fermentation of food, habitual constiveness, nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, indigestion, and all the troubles that attend it. If you are troubled connected with the stomach, send for many years in all civilized countries, and we wish to correspond with you and send you one of our books free of cost. If you never tried August Flower, try one bottle first. We have never known of its failing. If so, something more serious is the matter with you. Ask your oldest druggist.

G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, V.

Hit With a Hoe.

Marion Cogen was accidentally hit in the head with a hoe by Chas. Bourland last Friday. The boys were at work near each other digging potatoes and Chas. dig Marion down the head, producing a painful wound.

A Cure for Cholera Infantum.

"Last May," says Mr. Curtis Baker, of Bookwater, Ohio, "an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctor had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I had given it to my child. In two days the child had fully recovered, and was as healthy as ever. I have recommended this Remedy frequently to my friends, and it has cured many a case. I have used it many times, and it is a good thing to have it in the house." For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington; B. F. Robinson, Mortons Gap; Geo. Klug, St. Charles.

Robbed in Daylight.

The house of Elmer Witherspoon was broken into about 11 o'clock Monday morning while the family were away from home and a revolver was stolen. The thief was seen climbing out of a back window but could not be identified.

Foley's Kidney Cure will cure all diseases arising from disordered kidneys and bladder. Sold by John N. Taylor.

Dr. Chatten at Home.

Dr. and Mrs. Chatten returned home Wednesday night. They are both looking remarkably well and have fully recovered from the effects of their late illness. Their friends (and they are legion) welcome them home and hope it will be years before they are sick again.

Kentucky Fair Dates.

Lexington, August 11-15.
Lawrenceburg, August 19-22.
Shepherdsville, August 19-22.
Maysville, August 20-23.
Shelbyville, August 20-23.
London, August 27-30.
Florence, August 27-30.
Germantown, August 27-30.
Bardonia, September 2-6.
Elizabethtown, September 9-12.
Bowling Green, September 10-13.
Glasgow, September 10-13.
Ewing, September 11-13.
Louisville, September 22-27.
Hartford, October 1-4.

Methodical Parasitism to Be Buil.

The Southern Methodist of this this place are contemplating building a parsonage in the near future. The preacher on the Earlington circuit should of course reside here and this place can well afford to build a nice, comfortable house with the assistance of Nebo and Providence. We trust this work will be pushed right along and the house erected this fall.

Fatal Fire at Princeton, Ky.

Dr. W. B. Terry, the father-in-law of Prosecuting Attorney John L. Greyott, was fatally burned at Princeton Tuesday, caused by an explosion of chemicals in his drug store.

This store and several others were consumed including the opera house, Griffiths and Watkins Hotel, Cash Bros. grocery, H. H. Jones dry goods store and one or two law offices. The loss will reach \$75,000. Amount of insurance unknown.

Don't Forget, Sir.

The promoters of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one cured case of Catarrh. It has been able to cure in all its stages and that Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, it cures the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease. It cures the system strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors do so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Correspondents Wanted.

The Bee wants a live correspondent at each of the following places: St. Charles, Slaughterhouse, Poole, Dawson, Dalton, Nortonville, Barnsley, Crofton, Trenton, Pembroke, Central City and Mayfield.

We will furnish stamps and envelopes.

Send in your letters so they will reach this office not later than Tuesday morning and write them brief, newsy and to the point.

The Indulgent mother who advises her daughter to marry for love generally offers a qualifying clause, that there will be no objections offered if he should be rated "S. C." by Bradstreet.

A Necessary Precaution

Don't neglect a cold. It is worse than influenza. It is dangerous. By using One Minute Cure you can cure it in one day. Always in inflammation, clears the head, soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane. Cures coughs, colds, croup, throat and lung troubles. Always safe. Acts immediately. Children like it. John N. Taylor.

Did you ever notice that when a good little boy prays to God for a bicycle that he always gets in halting distance of the head of the horse?

Patronize Home Industry.

Every merchant and business man who patronizes home industry has a letter heads and envelopes printed. It shows up better and will let people know you are not behind the times. We do that kind of work in this office and would be pleased to have your order. Bring your work to this office and you will never take it elsewhere.

Some of us cannot stand prosperity, but a whole lot more of us never get an opportunity.

A Physician Healed.

Dr. Geo. Fugate, practicing physician at Smith's Grove, Ky., for over 30 years, writes his personal experience with Foley's Kidney Cure. "For years I have been troubled with kidney and bladder troubles and without success. I used everything known to the profession without relief until I commenced to use Foley's Kidney Cure. After taking three bottles I am entirely relieved and cured. I prescribe it every day in my practice and heartily recommend its use to all physicians for such troubles. I have prescribed it in hundreds of cases with perfect success." Sold by John N. Taylor.

While we are all talking about most going up, we are forced to admit it is still going down.

It Needs a Tonic.

There are times when your liver needs a tonic. Don't give purgatives that gripe and weaken. DeWitt's Little Early Risers expel all poison from the system and act as a tonic to the liver. W. Scott, 581 Highland Ave., Milford, Pa., says: "I have carried DeWitt's Little Early Risers with me for several years and without exception they have been easy to take. Purely vegetable. They never gripe or distress. John N. Taylor.

DR. W. J. LAMB, SPECIALIST.

Eye, Nose and Throat.

Office in Hot Eye Block.

MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Six Million Boxes a Year.

In 1895, none; in 1900, 6,000,000 boxes; that's Cascarets Candy Cathartic's jump into popularity. The people have seen their verdict. Best medicine for the bowels in the world. All druggists, etc.

Subscribe for The Bee.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and THOMP LIVER.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and

IMPARTING VIGOR

to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

W. G. McLEOD & CO.,

Real Estate, Loan and General Insurance Agents.

EARLINGTON, KENTUCKY.

We have quite a list of farm and city property for sale, for trade and rent. Write or call on your business. Fair dealings guaranteed.

YOUNG HILL.

Of Barnley, Killed by a Freight Train.

The sad news was received of the killing of young Curt Hill, the 14 year old son of Mr. W. D. Hill, manager of the St. Bernard store at Barnley Thursday night by being run over by a train.

Our informant stated that young Hill, in company with an older brother and the railroad agent, came to Earlington Thursday night early in the evening. His companions left him and went to a barber shop, where they were detained some time, and the supposition is that young Curt, getting tired of waiting for them, concluded to go home alone, walking on the railroad track, and that he was struck by a freight train. His body was picked up by a passing train, and his return companions, still alive, but when they reached home with him he expired in a few minutes.

The sad affair has cast a gloom over that community and the boy's parents are bowed in grief. The Bee extends them its heartfelt sympathy.

Caution.

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how little you can do to purchase for 75c the only remedy universally known and used by the people, and the largest sale of any medicine in the world is for the cure of consumption and Lung troubles without losing its great popularity all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Roschke's Germinal Syrup. There are so many ordinary cough remedies made by druggists and others that are cheap and good for light colds, but for severe coughs, Bronchitis, Croup—and especially for consumption, where there is a difficult expectoration, coughing during the nights and morning, and a general weakness of the system, Roschke's Germinal Syrup. Sold by all druggists in the civilized world.

G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.

There is plenty of the milk of human kindness still left, but the trouble is the milk cans have become soiled in several cases.

When You Know You are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Kidney Pills, because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. 60c.

When your children and dogs won't associate with will bear watching around your chicken coop.

Cut this out and take it to St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington; B. F. Robinson, Mortons Gap; Geo. Klug, St. Charles.

Hughes' Chill Tonic

(PALATABLE)

Better than Calomel or Quinine.

(Contains no Arsenic)

The Old Reliable.

EXCELLENT GENERAL TONIC

as well as

A Sure cure for

CHILLS AND FEVERS,

MALARIAL FEVERS,

SWAMP FEVERS

AND BILIOUS FEVERS.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Just want you to use this season.

MILD LAXATIVE,

NERVOUS SEDATIVE,

SPLENDID TONIC.

Guaranteed by your Druggists.

Don't take any substitutes—Try it.

50c and \$1.00 BOTTLES.

Prepared by ROBINSON PETTET & CO.

(INCORPORATED).

LOUISVILLE, - - KY.

JOB WORK

Will receive prompt attention at this office. Estimates furnished upon application.

ENVOY REID'S FARM.

SPLENDID HOME IN THE WESTCHES-TER (N. Y.) HILLS.

Opbir Farm is one of the Finest Country Estates in America. It is a 100 acre tract, with a charming 12 roomed house.

Although Whiteley Reid, editor, politician and special envoy from the United States to the coronation of King Edward, and a wife have spent much of their recent time in the sumptuous homes of England. It is doubtful if they have seen any that rival their own splendid residence, Opbir Farm, near White Plains, N. Y.

Opbir Farm, with its grounds, is one of the finest estates in America. It rivals even Baltimore, the magnificent Vanderbilt home in North Carolina, in the splendor of its appointments, although the grounds of the latter are very much more extensive. The estate is really a farm, not only in name. It contains more than 500 acres of land, of which more than half are under cultivation. Herds of cows are kept, together with great flocks of chickens, ducks, turkeys and other fowl, and more than thirty horses are bred on the place.

Among the live stock of the estate are the Kerry cattle, "the little Irish cows," which were first imported by Mr. Reid. The Opbir Farm herd of Kerry cows gives better returns in milk and butter in proportion to the quantity of feed consumed than any other herd of the same size in the Jersey, although Opbir Farm has a number of prize winners of the latter breed.

All the products of Opbir Farm are for home consumption, nothing being intended for the general market. The estate is under the control of a manager, who is a practical farmer. He is assisted by a force of more than fifty men besides the retinue of servants. The Opbir Farm estate, prominent among the live stock of the estate are the Kerry cattle, "the little Irish cows," which were first imported by Mr. Reid. The Opbir Farm herd of Kerry cows gives better returns in milk and butter in proportion to the quantity of feed consumed than any other herd of the same size in the Jersey, although Opbir Farm has a number of prize winners of the latter breed.

Extensive entertainments will be given during the stay of the million at the cave, a grand ball being given each night during the week days, and all who are there, but not sale, limit, etc., will be advertised later.

E. M. ONE, T. A. L. & N.

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E. M. ONE, T. A. L. & N.

STATE ENCAMPMENT

MAMMOTH CAVE, KY.

July 20 to August 30.

Dear Sir:

We are going to give very low rate excursions on regular trains to this famous world wonder. The rates will be low enough to make their trip, and from each company's section of the state we are going to put in these inducements, that all those desiring may visit the cave and be with the "boys" while they are in camp. Extensive entertainments will be given during the stay of the million at the cave, a grand ball being given each night during the week days, and all who are there, but not sale, limit, etc., will be advertised later.

E. M. ONE, T. A. L. & N.

Illinois Central R. R.

Has through passenger trains and fast efficient double daily service from Cincinnati and Louisville to Memphis & New Orleans.

In connection with the B. O. & N. W. to Louisville, reaching direct or through close connection for principal points.

SOUTH AND WEST

on its own connecting lines, including Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., Baton Rouge and Shreveport, La., Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and San Antonio, Texas, and other points on the Pacific Coast. It also has through passenger trains and fast efficient double daily service from New Orleans, Jackson, Memphis and points South and West on its own connecting lines to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis.

making direct connections with through trains to principal points.

NORTH AND EAST

including St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS.

THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS.

THROUGH FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

HEALTH!

PLEASURE!

REST!

In the mountains of Tennessee, 2200 feet above sea level.

Cool Nights!

Pure Fresh Air!

Mineral Waters!

Monteale, Lookout Mountain, East Brook Springs, Monte Sano, Inlet Springs, Nicholson Springs, Beechbea Springs, Fernvale Springs, Kingston Springs, Horns Fork Springs.

And many other favorably-known Summer resorts located on

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA

—AND—

ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

Send for elegantly illustrated Pamphlet describing above resorts

H. F. SMITH, W. L. DEXLEY, Traffic Mgr. Gen. Pass Agt.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

"Where's the difference and what does it signify?"

"Not much, maybe, but I can't be thinking Latin is a dead language."—Philadelphia North America.

"Remember I'd rather the doctor hadn't written that prescription in Latin," remarked the patient nervously.

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\$5.00 for \$2.50
2.50 for 1.25
1.00 for .50
50 for 25

"SOUNDS," Don't it? But that's the way STRAW HATS go at Bishop's.

35c, 30c, or 25c for 15c.
20c or 18c for 12½c.
15c for 10c.
10c for 7c.

Also "SOUNDS," don't it? But that is what is being done to FANCY LAWNs, DIMITIES, BATISTES and other Fancy Wash Dress Goods by Bishop.

\$3.50 for \$2.75
3.00 for 2.25
2.50 for 1.85
2.00 for 1.50
1.50 for 1.15

Can be heard, too. That's what we are doing to all Oxford Ties and Sandals.

BISHOP & CO.,

Phone 77-2.

Madisonville, Ky.

Kentucky State Fair.

The catalogues of the Kentucky State Fair are now ready for distribution. Nearly \$20,000 is hung up in prizes for the improved breeds of live stock and agricultural products.

The association in proportion to the total amount of premiums offered has given more prominence to the dairy cattle than any state fair in the country. At this, the first annual exhibition, it has come forward with the largest amount offered for Jerseys of any fair or live stock show in the United States, being almost double that of the other leading state fairs. The date of this fair is arranged so as to connect with the Indiana and Illinois State Fairs, following the former and preceding the latter, and together with Columbus, Syracuse, Indianapolis, Springfield and St. Louis, for as the grand circuit of American Jersey cattle shows. It is the intention of the management of this fair to make the Jersey exhibit one of its leading features.

With such inducements in the way of liberal prizes, fair treatment which is insured to every exhibitor, and an expert judge of National reputation to tie the ribbons, this should bring together one of the greatest collections of Jerseys ever seen in this country.

A full classification is also provided for Holstein Friesians, Ayrshires, Guernseys, and Dutch Belted Cattle, and considering the fact that there are few of these breeds of cattle within the state, the premiums are certainly liberal.

Kentucky should be a rich field for the cultivation of these breeds, and a creditable representation of each breed is earnestly desired by the management. It is hoped that it may be the means of opening up a new market for these cattle in this state. The leading exhibitors are requested to be present with their best breeds.

The New Kentucky State Fair is up to date in every respect, and the promoters of this enterprise are to be congratulated upon having placed this grand old stock producing state upon a level with the great states of the North and East.

This will tend to encourage the dairy industry, already a very profitable business in this section, and should have the confidence and support of every breeder and dairyman interested in this line of work.

The date of the State Fair is September 22-27. For catalogues, entry blanks, etc., address Mr. W. Neal, Louisville.



No other one thing on earth in the history of medicine has proven such a boon and blessing to teething children as

Owens Pink Mixture

From birth until he has all his teeth, the baby's best friend. No opiate, no deleterious drugs, nothing that can harm anything that can do good.

FREE We will send a trial size bottle free to any mother. Send a postal to-day.

Office of Patterson's Pharmacy, 404 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky., May 30, 1902. The Floyd Medicine Co., Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:—I received your letter of May 19th to-day and am only too glad to send you the names of 20 mothers who have children that will soon reach their second summer and teething age. I will say, no one can say more for Owens Pink Mixture than my own children, 3 years, 1 year and 1 year old. I have used it in every case and always with the best results. Ever since the late Chas. W. Wilkerson, who was a member of your firm at Owensboro, Ky., sold me the first order in 1895, I have used it and always kept it in stock. Where once introduced it remains a family medicine. I am in hopes the Floyd Medicine Co. will be able to take every drug store in America and every foreign land; not only that, but in every home, for it is a boon to our little ones and their faithful mothers.

Very respectfully, Patterson's Pharmacy, per H. S. Fink.

SOLD EVERYWHERE In 25c. or 50c. Size Bottles. C. FLOYD MEDICINE CO., Detroit, Mich.

Wanted.—Housekeepers to know that newspapers are the very thing to tie up in the safe and on the pantry shelves. We have a large supply to sell at this office to sell as well as them cheap.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 35c.

Thompson has all kinds of furniture at moderate prices. Give him a call while attending the fair at Madisonville.

LONG LIVE KING EDWARD.

The Prophecies of the Soothsayers Have Been Finally Shown to Be Fallacies.

THE KING AND QUEEN INDEED CROWNED.

A Ceremonial of Wondrous Splendor With All the Surroundings of Mediaeval Pomp and Circumstance Set in a Modern Framework—Edward Stood the Ordeal Well.

London, Aug. 9.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra were crowned in Westminster Abbey shortly after noon Saturday. Though the ceremony was bereft of some of the elaboration and magnificence originally contemplated, it lacked little in the way of spectacular perfection. The whole ceremonial was of a magnificent decorative character, and presented a constant, changing panorama, round the two central figures enthroned in their robes of velvet, ermine and cloth-of-gold, amidst the distinguished assemblage of actors, the fulfillment of whose various roles necessitated constant movement.

Interesting Ceremonial.

Each stage of the ceremony, with its old-world usages, furnished its quota of interest, while the interior of the noble church, filled as it was with officiating prelates in varicolored capes, with princes and diplomats, officers in gold-laced uniforms,

with heralds, pursuivants and other officers of state in medieval costume, with peers and peeresses in rich robes, with orient potentates in many-colored raiment, with men of all types and all shades of complexion from distant points of the new crowned monarch's empire, with his dazzling display of jewels and wealth of color, presented a picture while in its combined brilliancy and distinction has seldom been excelled.

In Westminster Abbey.

The ceremonies began with the consecration of the regalia. The procession of clergy with the regalia then proceeded from the altar to the annex, all present standing up and the choir singing "God, Our Help in Ages Past." Preceding the regalia came the boys of Westminster Abbey, followed by the children of the chapel royal and the choir in royal uniforms.

with heralds, pursuivants and other officers of state in medieval costume, with peers and peeresses in rich robes, with orient potentates in many-colored raiment, with men of all types and all shades of complexion from distant points of the new crowned monarch's empire, with his dazzling display of jewels and wealth of color, presented a picture while in its combined brilliancy and distinction has seldom been excelled.

The duke of Norfolk, as earl marshal, accompanied by representatives of the nobility, proceeded to the altar steps, where, under a pall of cloth-of-gold, was a quickly seated the archbishop of York, supported by the bishops. She was then led to the throne beside that of the duke of Norfolk, and her coronation ceremony was accomplished.

By a great effort the archbishop of Canterbury was enabled to conclude the service, and the king and queen repaired to St. Edward's chapel.

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while the choir sang *Sandwich* to them. The anointing ceremony was scarcely seen, owing to the canopy. The spectators were just able to discern the archbishop of Canterbury's motions.

After the prayer the king donned the columbian diamonds, then resumed his seat, and from a secret altar on which the prayers were printed in large type, and which was held by the dean of Westminster, the archbishop of Canterbury read the prayers and delivered the sword to the king, who did not go to the altar, the sword being taken to him by the dean of Westminster while his majesty remained standing.

The anointing and the orb were then delivered to the king, according to the programme. When the king held out his hand for the ring, the archbishop of Canterbury had difficulty in finding it, but finally, with trembling hands, he placed it on the tip of his majesty's finger, reading the prayer simultaneously, the king himself completing the process of putting on the ring, which he had to do himself. Later the archbishop had similar difficulty, owing to nearsightedness, in placing the crown on the king's head. The king, who the choir started "God Save the King," while the archbishop of Canterbury was still striving to place the crown on the ruler's head, and a great shout went up and the electric lights were turned on.

Joy Bells and Artillery Salutes.

As the acclamations died away the clanging joy-bells, the noise of guns and the shouting of the people outside penetrated into the abbey, where the king still sat, motionless, his dazzling crown on his head and his sceptre held firmly in his hand, and a great shout went up and the electric lights were turned on.

Before the Great Throne.

He then walked to the great throne, where he stood on the dais for the first time, surrounded by nobles. The archbishop of Canterbury followed, the king being obliged to stand while awaiting the arrival of the archbishop.

Having placed the king upon his new throne, the archbishop knelt and laid homage, the aged prelate scarcely being able to rise until the king held him and kissed him, raised the archbishop's hands from the steps of the throne.

Kiss and their Appearance.

The next person to pay homage to his majesty was the prince of Wales, who knelt until King Edward held out his hands, which he kissed after touching the crown as a sign of fealty. The prince of Wales then started to the king's seat, when the king drew him back and put his arms around him and kissed him. After this the king once more gave the prince of Wales the kiss of peace, and the hearty vigor of King Edward's grasp showed that his hand at the age of 56 was still of great strength.

Ability Shown Feat.

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THE MISSOURI MOB WHO AVENGED THE MURDER OF GEO. W. JOHNSON WORKED QUICKLY.

ONE OF THE CULPRITS CONFESSED.

Salisbury, White Man, Had a Bad Reputation, While Gates, the Victim, Had Served a Term in the Penitentiary for Burglary Committed in Lexington.

Lexington, Mo., Aug. 13.—Charles Salyers (white) and Harry Gates (colored) were taken from the county jail here by a masked mob at 1:30 Tuesday morning and lynched. They had been taken to the killing George W. Johnson, a wealthy farmer, who surprised them at his house, near town, a week ago. Before they were strung up Salyers made a statement to the mob, saying that Gates had fired the shot which killed Johnson.

Accost of the Culprits.

Salyers and Gates were arrested on the day following the shooting after an exciting chase. Johnson was one of the wealthiest and most respected men in the community, and the feeling against the two men was intense. A mob gathered while they were being brought to town, but was kept back through the efforts of the officers, and it was believed that the men would be allowed to stand trial.

Execution of Armed Men.

Monday about midnight, armed men came to town by two and three, most of them masked. They moved quietly near the courthouse, in which the county jail is situated. The mob was orderly and well directed, each man doing his work efficiently and fearlessly. A demand upon the jailer for the prisoners meeting with refusal, several members of the mob, armed with revolvers, broke in the outer door, and made quickly for the cells of the murderers.

Salyers Made a Statement.

It took upwards of half an hour to get through the steel doors. Salyers was taken out first, then Gates, without encountering any serious objection, the mob started with the men for a point half a mile south of town. There Salyers was granted permission to make a statement. He said that Gates had shot Johnson after firing three times, and that when the last shot was fired Gates had held of Johnson, before being killed, Johnson had exchanged shots with the men, and Gates was found to have been shot in the right hip. Salyers finished his statement, the men were quickly strung up to a tree.

The Bodies Left Hanging.

They were left hanging and the mob dispersed quietly at two o'clock, after an hour's work. Only one shot was fired, and that was to cut out an incandescent light in front of a livery stable as the mob passed by on the way to the scene of the lynching. Salyers, alias Sacks, had lived here for a number of years and left a family. He had a bad reputation. Gates, who was 30 years old, had served a term in the penitentiary for burglary committed in Lexington.

JAMES PARISH CAPTURED.

The Third of the Alleged Mexican Central Robbers Captured at Zaragosa, Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 13.—A. M. Davis, of the Wells Fargo Express Co., here has received a telegram from the company's detective at Zaragosa, Mex., announcing the capture of James Parish, the third of the alleged Mexican Central robbers. The dispatch stated that some money was recovered from Parish, but he was not captured, the amount is not given. A reward of \$500 was posted by the Wells Fargo Co. for the arrest of Parish.

CHICAGO POLICEMEN KILLED.

Police Officers Timothy Devine and Chas. T. Pennell, of Chicago, Fell in a Battle With Robbers.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Officers Timothy Devine and Charles T. Pennell, patrolmen of the Chicago police department, were killed here early Tuesday morning in a revolver battle with what is supposed to have been a gang of thugs. Both men died before an adequate search of the scene could be obtained—Devine in the ambulance on the way to the hospital, and Pennell on the operating table while surgeons were probing for bullets.

The Cruiser Boston.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The cruiser Boston, one of the plowers of the new navy, was put in commission at the Mare Island navy yard yesterday, after having undergone a complete overhauling. She will be attached to the Pacific squadron.

Hard Case Goes Up Again.

New York, Aug. 13.—Anthracite coal has taken another jump here, all domestic sizes being quoted at 30 a ton, and foreign sizes at 28. The Atlantic Steam sizes have not been advanced.

Transport Landed at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—The United States transport Lawton arrived here Tuesday from Manila. She brought the details of the capture of the Third cavalry and a battalion of the Sixteenth infantry.

INCENDIARISM AT PEORIA.

A Torch Applied to Five Buildings, Threatening the City—A Suspect Under Arrest.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 12.—The police and fire departments of Peoria were kept on the jump Monday by the operations of an incendiary. The torch was applied to five buildings during the day, and though the actual fire loss will not exceed \$25,000, with an insurance of about \$12,000, the flames at one place threatened to sweep a large section of the city.

The police this afternoon arrested Edward Flanagan, 20 years of age, on the charge of arson. They claim to have direct evidence against him. Shortly after his arrest the matters of the crowd made it necessary, as a precautionary measure, to remove the prisoner to the county jail for safe keeping. Since then Flanagan has been held in a word.

HANDSOME FLORAL WREATH.

IN THE INTEREST
OF THE

..Woman's Christian Temperance Union..

Edited by a White Ribboner.

Two errors crept into our issue of last week which need to be corrected. In the article on Miss Eva Marshall Shontz, the signature, "John G. Woolley," should have been attached to the letter, "My opinion is that Miss Eva Marshall Shontz is in every way worthy of the fullest confidence."

Also in the account of little Sarah Brooks, the baby drunkard in Chicago, the sentence, "the baby Sarah, for such she really is, was found standing in a door, by Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, curing a policeman, a probation officer of the Juvenile court," should read, "was found standing in a door cursing a policeman, by Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, a probation officer of the Juvenile court. These women probation officers, of Chicago, are quite similar to the police matrons of the other cities. That these official positions for women have been created in the last few years, is largely due to the influence of the W. C. T. U., and no words can express the great amount of good that has been accomplished through this channel."

Tobacco lessens the natural appetite, impairs digestion and induces constipation, while it irritates the mouth and throat and destroys the purity of the voice.—Alfred Stille, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

Last week's New Voice contained another chapter of horrible crimes resulting from the liquor traffic.

In New York City on the morning of July 26, Mrs. Mary Meade, the wife of Richard Meade, a night watchman for the Adams Express Co., strangled two of her children to death and nearly killed a third, while in a drunken frenzy.

Returning to his home in the morning, Meade found his wife stretched on the floor apparently in a stupor from liquor. The baby, Mary, was lying struggling near, with a strip torn from a blanket wound tightly around her little neck. She was unconscious but could not have lived much longer.

Going into the bedroom the father found Alice, three and one-half years old and Johanna, two years old, both lying dead upon the bed. Around the neck of each were wound strips of the torn blanket. The faces of the children were black and distorted and their little bodies cold, showing that they had been killed in the night.

Mrs. Meade had been drinking heavily of late, the husband said. Several empty whiskey flasks were found in the room where the dead children lay. All about was unutterable poverty. A crust of bread lay upon the floor.

Meade, who is said to be a sober and industrious man, gave his wages to his wife and she spent everything for whiskey. Mrs. Meade was 34 years old and had been married six years.

When the ambulance surgeon had restored M. A. Meade to consciousness, she was asked why she killed her children. She said she did not remember having killed them. The past twelve hours were a blank to her.

She was informed of her act as gently as possible. When she came to understand the terrible truth, her grief and remorse were pitiful. At last she gave a piercing shriek and sunk back in bed, but it was her last act on earth. She never breathed again and her soul had returned to its

Maker. What an awful tragedy! And what a terrible trial for the husband and father, and yet it is only one of the infinite number of tragedies that are constantly taking place.

Another is at East St. Louis where on Tuesday evening, Aug. 5, Jeremiah Fenton, a machinist of 217 South Eighth street, shot and fatally injured his wife, and then sent a bullet crashing through his own brain.

The same old story. Fenton had been drinking heavily through the day and came home intoxicated. His wife had just entered the room from the dining room and was about to place her babe she was carrying on a sofa, when without warning, he drew his revolver and fired.

The bullet entered her chest just below the neck. She reeled about, but clung to the child. Fenton fired a second shot, but this time his aim was poor and the bullet went wild. At this instant, however, she fell to the floor. When Fenton probably believing he had killed his wife and babe, placed the muzzle of the pistol against his head and pulled the trigger. The next instant he was lying over and across the prostrate forms of his wife and child, where he was found by officer Leahy and Dr. A. C. Housh when they called a moment later. The two older children were kneeling beside the father and mother and crying bitterly.

Mrs. Fenton did not know that her husband was dead even after she had been raised from the floor. In her agony she called for him, and prayed that he might be spared to care for her children, but the fatal bullet had done its work and she only lived a few hours.

Nearer home we have the tragic death of Private Litter Stone at Camp Lawton. "He had been drinking," words that are becoming terrible familiar. What matter if military honors were bestowed on him at the funeral. These cannot restore the life that the liquor traffic has taken, nor assuage the grief of his relatives and friends. How many more of these awful losses will be needed before the people will be aroused to throttle the demon that causes so much of woe

Men Will Be Boys

In the excitement of a lively exercise like boat-racing or bicycling, they will strain their muscles and go home limping and sore. Then they are glad they have Perry Davis Painkiller on hand to soothe the aching nerves; to penetrate the muscles with warmth and healing power. It has relieved the pain of two generations of Americans. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents.

The number of people who really live is small compared with the vast number that really exist. Some people seem to think if they go to one minister show that they have seen them all and stop right there. Those are the people that just exist, nothing more.

In the larger cities it is common to meet the heads of families who in figuring on their daily, weekly or monthly expenses, figure that the theatre is a necessary expense and a visit each week must be figured on. These people really live, and it is a noticeable fact that the same habit is spreading into the interior.

Go and see them all if you can afford it; if not, pick out those that have the mark of age in their faces, those that have been before the public long enough to know just what you are getting. Richards & Pringle's Famous Georgia Minstrels, that come to the Temple Theatre on Tuesday, August 10, will come near filling your expectations.

Frank W. Floyd

The above signature is on the wrapper of every bottle of the genuine GWINN'S PINK MIXTURE—the baby's friend from birth until he has his teeth. All druggists.

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heal, lungs and stops the cough.

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Western Kentucky Normal School.

The Fall Term of Western Kentucky Normal School will begin on Monday, September 8.

The Kindergarten will be under the supervision of Miss Laura McKenale, a graduate of the Kindergarten Training School, of Louisville. Miss McKenale has also made a specialty of Physical Culture and will take charge of this department in the regular school.

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During certain periods of August and September the Burlington will make such remarkably low first class round trip rates to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo as \$21 from St. Louis, \$13 from Chicago and \$25 from Missouri River points, good all summer; at other periods only one fare plus \$2.00. Ask nearest ticket agent for details.

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Very low tourist rates to Minnesota points daily, until September 15th.

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THE EVENING POST, LOUISVILLE, KY.

FACTS & FICTION

There is nothing so uncertain as a horse race.

A prudent man provideth his coal and kindling while it is yet summer.

Better a cottage that is paid for than a brown stone front with a mortgage on it.

A handsome woman is not always a good one.

Every one else's children are worse than your own.

"I will do that tomorrow," has been the cause of many a man's undoing.

It is a great thing to know when to speak, but a greater to know when to remain silent.

What we fail to do often causes more trouble than what we do.

I am up against it said the wave as it dashed against the rock.

He who keeps his heart young will never grow old.

True happiness is seldom if ever found without contentment.

One man out of ten thousand is as attentive to his wife after as before marriage.

He is a wise man who profits by the mistakes of others.

He went to the fair and went without his dinner.

Then walked back home, for he couldn't pick the winner.

That old saying, "It is better to be lucky than rich" is no good, if a man is rich he don't need to be lucky.

"I had diabetes in its worst form," writes Marion Lee, of Dunsmuir, Ind. "I tried eight physicians with little relief. Only three bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure made me a well man." Sold by John N. Taylor.

Miss Estella Bell, of Allen, Ky., was the guest of Mrs. N. M. Killebrew a few days last week.

The public school will open the first Monday in September, with Mrs. W. R. Harding, Miss Ella Hawkins and Mrs. F. Bailey as teachers. Parents will govern themselves accordingly. Further particulars will be given later.

Mrs. Mamie Killebrew and others left for a several days' visit in Clarksville and other points.

Messieurs Annie Pritchett, Celia Dunlap and others returned from Grand Lodge Saturday night. They report a fine time.

NEWS FOR Colored People

By Rev. J. H. GORDON.

The colored news failed to come out last week on account of the vast amount of space being given to the Special Temperance Edition, in the interest of the W. C. T. U.

The rally at the Masonic hall for the benefit of the C. M. E. church was quite a success, the total amount being \$60. Rev. Miss Mary Mims, of Allensville, and Rev. Hightower, of Madisonville, were the preachers on Sunday. Rev. J. W. Luckett preached on Wednesday night.

The rally at the A. M. E. Zion church the first Sunday amounted to \$49.75. Rev. H. M. Gordon and the pastor were the only preachers of the day.

Miss Emma Stockdale opened the public school at Hecla Monday morning.

Mrs. Alice Hargraves expresses her gratitude to the generous-hearted public for their hospitality shown to her in the death of her daughter.

Rev. H. H. Gordon is now attending to general association at Paducah, Ky.

Don't forget the coming of the Rev. Miss M. E. Taylor, of Nashville, Tenn., the greatest woman preacher of the age, and the second colored woman who holds ordination license in the county. She will open up a ten days' meeting on Aug. 24, in the interest of the cause of Christ and the A. M. E. Zion church here at Earlinton. Every person, both white and colored, are invited to come out. The greatest attraction of this meeting will be the 50 voices which are in regular practice.

Several new members joined the A. M. E. Zion church Sunday night. They are just in time to join the 50 voices in the grand meeting.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VII, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 17.

Text of the Lesson, Num. x, 31-35 and 36-40—Memory Verse, 35, 34—Golden Text, Ps. xxi, 3—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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11-12 And they first took their journey according to the commandment of the Lord by the hand of Moses.

In the third month of the first year they came to Sinai, and on the first day of the first month of the second year the tabernacle was erected and accepted by God and filled with His glory (Ex. xix, 1; xl, 17, 34). Now, just fifty days later the cloud lifted, and they journeyed from Sinai to the wilderness of Paran in the order described in this chapter. Whether it was the tabernacle and its erection or the priesthood and the sacrifices or the journeying through the wilderness nothing was done and no step was taken except as God commanded or guided by the pillar of cloud and fire. On the part of Moses and Israel it was simply a matter of obedience. Concerning the cloud and its guiding and their obedience, see carefully chapter ix, 15-28.

30 Come thou with us and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel.

Thus said Moses to Hahab, the son of Baal, or Habel, or Jehu, the father of Zipporah, Moses' wife (Ex. ii, 18; iii, 1). The Lord had truly spoken good concerning Israel, as in Ex. vi, 8, that wondrous severest "I will," beginning and ending with "I, Jehovah." Moses believed the word of the Lord, and, having respect unto the recompense of the reward, he forsook all his prospects in Egypt and fully identified himself with Israel as their leader under God (Heb. xi, 24-27).

31 And he said unto him, I will not go, but I will depart to mine own land and to my kindred.

This was what Naomi afterward desired Ruth and Orpah to do, for she did not say to them, Come with me and I will do you good. Hahab saw no such prospect as opened up to the mind of Moses, and as far as appearances went he felt that he would be better off with his own people. It is difficult to many believers to esteem the reproach of Christ greater riches than the visible treasures of this world, and Jesus and His suffering now, with eternal glory hereafter, is the programme for the Christian.

32 Leave us not, forasmuch as thou knowest how we are to encamp in the wilderness and thou mayest be to us instead of eyes.

It looks as if, for the moment, Moses was forgetting God and His cloud and His unerring guidance. So unstable is man even at his best. We think of Simon Peter one moment confessing that Jesus was the Christ, the Son of the living God, and the next acting as Satan's mouthpiece to tempt the Lord to pity himself and turn from the cross (Matt. xvi, 16, 23).

33 And it shall be, if thou goest with us, yea, it shall be, that what goodness the Lord shall do unto us, the same will we do unto thee.

Moses now talks more correctly, for he has fully understood the office of the robes of God's grace and glory to the man who will accept Him through Jesus Christ, but he is not satisfied to seek either help or guidance from men who are not His. It will help us to remember that Jesus said concerning His own, "I have given them," and "as Thou hast sent Me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world" (John xvii, 22, 23). See also John xvi, 15; I Cor. iii, 21, 22.

34 And they departed from the mount of the Lord three days' journey, and the ark of the covenant of the Lord went before them in the three days' journey to march out a resting place.

This was infinitely better than the eyes or the wisdom of Hahab. How could Moses forget or seem to forget that God had led them out and would surely lead them all the way? How beautiful and all sufficient the promise in Ex. xiii, 20, "Deloah, I send thee before thee to keep thee in the way and bring thee into the place which I have prepared."

35 And the cloud of the Lord was upon them by day when they went out of the camp.

The cloud was the visible symbol of the Lord's presence with them, and He by it was their guide, their light, their shield, their oracle, their strength, their covering (Ex. xii, 21; xiv, 19, 24; Num. ix, 15-23; x, 34; xiv, 14); in fact, all its needs to their journey.

36 And it came to pass when the ark set forward that Moses said, Rise up, Lord, and let Thine enemies be scattered, and let them that hate Thee flee before Thee.

David, by the Spirit, afterward embodied this in at least two of the Psalms (Psalm 110; 2: xxxiii, 8). In Josh. iii, 13, the ark is called "the ark of the Lord, the Lord of all the earth," and before it Jordan was dried up and the walls of Jericho fell down. When the people relied upon God, who dwelt between the cherubim, their enemies fled before them, but when they relied upon the ark (which was only the symbol of His presence), then their enemies outlasted the victory (I Sam. iv, 3, 11).

37 And when it rested he said, Return, O Lord, unto the many thousands of Israel.

Thus, whether on the march or at rest, the great reality of Israel's life was Jehovah in the ark, and His position as they realized this and acted accordingly they prospered, but when they forgot Him they failed. It is so with us. He says, "Go, and with you always," and when we believe this and thus realize His presence (for the only way to realize anything in the spiritual life is to realize the presence of Him we have joy and peace and victory, but when we forget His presence we fail.

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WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Connecticut will send to the World's Fair one of her finest military organizations, Company A of Waterbury. Henry B. Carter, World's Fair Commissioner from Connecticut, is captain. The military feature of the exposition will include many thousands of drilled men.

A party of Laramie, Wyoming, gentlemen have organized a World's Fair Club to visit the exposition at St. Louis in 1904. The party will charter a special Pullman train with dining car. The plan of the club is to deposit a given sum of money each month with the treasurer so that when the Fair opens the money to pay for the excursion will be in hand. It is estimated that \$50 will pay the expenses of each person for one week's visit to the Fair.

Ecuador will take part in the World's Fair at St. Louis, President Plaza and the Ecuadorian Board of Immigration believing the Exposition a good place to exploit the resources of the republic. An exposition is planned to be held at Cuenca next May, and it is expected that the exhibits at that Fair will be sent to St. Louis.

The ruins of the former homes of cliff dwellers in Northern Arizona will be visited this month by a party of St. Louis and Washington scientists, who propose to dig for specimens to be taken to the World's Fair in 1904. Arrangements are

also under way for a collection of specimens from the petrified forests of Northern Arizona, also to be a part of Arizona's exhibit at the Exposition. The Arizona World's Fair Commission has applied to Washington for permission to take from the reserve such specimens as may be satisfactory and will give a proper idea of the beauty and value of these petrified trees.

Prof. Halsey C. Ives and Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, chief and assistant chief, respectively of the Department of Art of the World's Fair are in England. At Birmingham, which is a great art center, Prof. Ives met many old art acquaintances and secured from their assurances of their determination to assist him in order that the great Fair of Art at the World's Fair in 1904 may contain the best of the best, both in the way of ancient and modern art, as well as in the latest, but art work in general.

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Quarterly Meeting.

The Fourth quarterly meeting for Earlington and Nebo church of the M. E. Church, South, convened at Nebo last Saturday and Sunday. A good attendance and splendid conference is reported. There have been 20 members received during the quarter and four infants baptized.

Earlington and Providence churches reported collections in full for the quarterly meeting. Pastor and Presiding Elder, while Nebo only lacked \$26.75, which the stewards are confident will be paid before the conference year ends. Rev. Poole, the P. E., complimented the work very highly and joined the pastor in thanks to the stewards for faithful service and to the members for their promptness in paying the salaries. It being the desire for election of new officers for the coming conference year, the following were elected: Earlington church—W. R. Wiles, J. R. Rule, Y. Q. Walker, J. E. Fawcett, stewards; J. R. Dunn, P. M. Moore, W. E. Ashby, trustees; E. L. Stokes, Sunday school superintendent. Nebo church—C. N. Ferguson, J. J. Crowder, J. T. Roberts, S. J. Bone, stewards; G. A. Endale, T. J. Niswonger, W. R. Cates, trustees; J. R. Ferguson, Sunday school superintendent. Providence church—J. A. Justice, H. M. Coffman, W. E. Harter, stewards; J. A. Justice, Frank Glaunin, John Hornwith, trustees; J. A. Justice, Sunday school superintendent. Of these, J. E. Fawcett was elected recording steward and J. A. Justice, district steward.

Thus the charge is supplied with an excellent set of officials. The present officials have been altogether satisfactory, and have added greatly to the Pastor's success, whatever that has been. The question of erecting a parsonage for the charge was discussed and referred to a committee. Doubtless the charge will have a parsonage before Christmas. As to who will be the Pastor next year the Bishop will say about October 6.

Barney Notes.

Ronald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Smith, is very sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore are visiting their parents near Hanson this week.

Mr. Geo. Wright and family have moved to Evansville.

Barney was shocked last Friday morning when the news was spread that the train Thursday night had taken the life of Curt, son of W. D. and Mrs. Hill. He was found lying on the track. The supposition is two trains had run over him. He was badly mangled and cut to pieces. His remains were interred at Earlington cemetery Friday evening.

Mr. Ralph Hall is home on a visit to his family.

Mr. Tom McVain of Morton (Ga.) has moved to this place.

Rev. Tom O'Bryan preached an interesting sermon Sunday night at this place.

Little Carlis, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Barnett, is no better.

Mr. L. B. Barnett resigned his place as marshal and we think the people who know the need of a strict officer, found him always on duty.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 17—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic—The life of faith.—Gen. xii, 1-4; Heb. xi, 1-6.

One of the severest criticisms of the world upon the church is the emphasis that the church places upon the subject of faith. From many sides we hear the cry and demand that the church should preach more about the practical things of life and should not so often dwell upon the realm of faith. This criticism, however, is most unjust and unwarranted. The importance of faith to life cannot be estimated. Men live as they believe. What they are and what they do are determined by the faith that they believe. The Puritans believed firmly in God, in God's control of the affairs of this life and in the teachings of the Scriptures that there would be punishment for sin here in the life to come. The effect of this belief was clearly seen in their lives. At a certain period in the history of the people of France they practically discarded all belief in God and sacred things. The result of this unbelief was most apparent in their lives. They gave themselves up almost entirely to the things of this world and made no provision for their development, and history has never seen worse effects of unbelief than were manifested in France at that time. Faith inspires life; its fruits are works, and therefore too much importance cannot be attached to the subject of faith and its relation to life.

1. The life of faith is necessary. Paul says, "We walk by faith and not by sight." There are many people in the world who try to walk by sight, but it is absolutely impossible. Our almost every act of life requires some faith. We act because we believe that the world we live in is not all that it is, but that there is a world beyond, and that we are not alone. We believe in past history, in places that we have never seen and people that we have never known, and thus we constantly exercise faith in all relations of our lives. This being true, it is absurd folly that the exercise of religious faith should be so often discontinued. If we must live by faith, why should we not seek to live it? We should exercise religious faith? If we can believe in men whom we have not seen, why can we not believe in God although we have not seen Him? If we can believe in distant countries which we have never visited, why can we not believe in a God whom we have not seen and look forward to habitation in it?

2. The life of faith is possible. To some people it seems impossible to believe in the great religious truths, in God, in the inspiration of the Scriptures and in the future life, but this is not impossible. That a life of faith is not impossible is proved by the multitude of those who have lived a life of faith, whose entire lives have been trod and directed by their supreme faith in God and eternal things. The life of Abraham was purely a life of faith. God called him to go forth to a country that he had never seen. He went forth not knowing whether he would find, but trusting the results of his faith entirely to God. In the nineteenth chapter of Hebrews we have a long array of patriarchs whose lives were based upon their faith in God and eternal truths. They endured hardships, they suffered many afflictions and persecutions because of their supreme faith in God. What is possible to them is also possible to us. If Abraham could live a life of faith in God, so can we. Such a life is not impossible, it should be the aim of every one to base his life entirely upon his faith in God and God's control of this life and also of the future.

3. The life of faith is profitable. Without faith it is impossible to please God, but a life of faith will please Him in His sight. We have promised great blessings to those who please Him in their lives. When Abraham was called to leave Ur of Chaldees, God commanded him to please Him upon the condition of his obedience. These promises were all fulfilled. A life of faith and of service based upon faith is the most profitable life that we can live in this world.

Looking to Christ. If we could only look away from ourselves, our miseries and sins, to the sinless Man of Sorrows! We scrutinize the scene in our own bosoms instead of laying them bare to the gaze of the great Physician. We contemplate our wickedness instead of the blood of the Lamb. We look down in the grave instead of up into heaven. If we could only cease from self entirely! The craving of the old nature shrink rebuked when we catch a glimpse of the lonely Christ tempted in the wilderness, the patient Christ reviled by the priest, the suffering Christ who laid down His life for the redemption of the world.

Christian Entry. Christian unity can never be brought about by hard hitting theologically, but only by Christian love. We love one another; then they can defy the devil to keep them apart. "Our unhappy divisions" keep him master of the field. A united church would be a banner him of his stronghold.—Bishop Johnston of Western Texas.

Communism. Wherever the self is forgotten and mine is transmitted to thine, there is no quarrel, no fight, no fall, there, on the Lord's holy altar, Wait over the bread and the wine. For love is the bread that is broken. The love is applied to the bread. And forgetting the self for another, The tenderest and the truest, Are done in remembrance of Him.—Independent.